Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

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MASS RALLY MARKS CHINA'S OBSERVANCE OF MEMORABLE DAY

Nanking Commemorates 4th Anniversary of Government's Return to Capital

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The fourth anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government of China was observed here today with fitting ceremonies.

A grand rally was held at 10 a.m. at the National Auditorium to arouse the people's interest in increased production of foodstuffs, anti-narcotic campaign and the tightening of official discipline.

The function was attended by Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, and other prominent leaders of the National Government and reports were made to the souls of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, and other patriots who had laid down their lives for the cause of the country, of the complete restoration of sovereignty to the Republic.

In his address to the 3,000 representatives of the people gathered at the meeting, Mr. Chen, on behalf of President Wang Ching-wei, exhorted his audience to ever greater efforts to increase the production of materials thereby contributing to Japan's fighting power. He voiced the Government's determination to tighten official discipline in order to perfect the wartime national structure of China.

In a ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry at 11 a.m., decorations presented by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan were duly handed over to 16 leaders of the National Government including Weng Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan.

The leaders of the Nanking Government were hosts to the foreign diplomatic corps representing allied and friendly nations at a luncheon held at 11:30 a.m.

In the meantime, the National Government granted gifts of money to 21 Japanese residents in appreciation of their efforts for promoting friendly relations between China and Japan.

Special radio programs were broadcast in commemoration of the auspicious day while the city's thoroughfares were bedecked with commemorative posters and show-window decorations.

In the afternoon, a review of youth corps was conducted at the campus of the Central University at 3 p.m. and in the evening, concerts, cinema-shows and lecture meetings were held.

Gala functions in felicitation of the memorable occasion were also held at Peking, Canton and other principal cities.

Outlines Three Aims

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—Regeneration of the people's ideology, preservation of peace and order and productivity expansion are the three vital problems confronting China today, said Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, in his broadcast this morning on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government.

Mr. Chen declared:

"Peace must be guaranteed permanently not only for China alone but for the whole of East Asia.

"To realize the regeneration of the people's ideology, the activities of the New Citizens' Movement must be further bolstered by eradicating individualism in favor of totalitarianism and replacing liberalism with nationalism. Moreover, the drive to prohibit opium smoking must be intensified.

"The agricultural setup must be strengthened in order to realize increased production. By surmounting all obstacles, the smooth distribution of commodities will be ensured.

"Every effort will be made to further bolster the internal solidity of the nation and thus the rural pacification drive will be conducted in line with the movement for preservation of peace and order."

Announcement

With the approval of the authorities, the subscription rate for the NIPPON TIMES will be as follows, effective April 1.

One month ¥3.00
One copy 0.20

Nippon-Italy Amity Stressed by Hidaka At Society's Debut

Domei

VENICE, March 30.—Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, in a speech at the opening ceremony of the Italo-Japanese Society held on March 26 in the Palazzo Barba here stressed the strong bonds of friendship existing between the two countries now engaged in a titanic war against the common enemy, while General Scalise praised the military strength of Japan. Count Mazzolini, State Secretary, on behalf of Premier Benito Mussolini, the president of the Society, welcomed the diplomatic corps accredited to the Fascist Republican Government including representatives of all Italian ministries.

AOKI HAILS NANKING ON RAPID PROGRESS

Says East Asia Solidarity Is Unbreakable in Exchange Broadcast With Chu

In an exchange broadcast with Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi delivered at 7:20 p.m. on Thursday in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, Kazuo Aoki, Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs, congratulated the Nanking Government on its steady development and reiterated Japan's resolution to liberate East Asia from Anglo-American imperialism hand-in-hand with resurrected China.

Minister Aoki's radio address follows, in gist:

"The history of East Asia is marked by the persistent attempts of Britain and America to enslave China. Realizing Japan's true intention to expel Anglo-American influences from this part of the world, President Wang Ching-wei and other intelligent Chinese leaders resolutely determined to realize peace between China and Japan and returned the Government to its historic site at Nanking four years ago today.

"For four years since then, the National Government of China, under the able leadership of President Wang, has made remarkable progress in strengthening the internal administrative structure, maintenance of peace and order, bolstering of public morale, establishment of a sound financial system and the increase of production. I take this opportunity to express my profound respect for the authorities of the Nanking Administration.

"With the declaration of war on America and Britain by the Nanking Government in January last year, China entered a relationship of 'Sink or Swim Together' with Japan and has since put her total energies to the prosecution of the common war. Thus, after undergoing the trials of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, China and Japan recovered their natural, cooperative relations.

"Now the whole picture of East Asia has changed: not only China and Japan but other East Asiatic countries who used to be under American and British control have arisen and are now on the common front for the destruction of Anglo-American imperialism. The Greater East Asia Declaration proclaimed in November last year is an expression

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

DEFEAT IN COMMONS ON EDUCATION BILL ANGERS CHURCHILL

Takes It as Lack of Confidence In Government—May Even Order General Election

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Having suffered a one-vote defeat yesterday in the House of Commons in a debate on the education bill, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill tonight demanded the full support of Parliament for his government's program and called for a vote of confidence staking his war leadership on the single issue of an amendment to the education bill, according to a London dispatch.

Declining to distinguish between a domestic problem and the basic issue of the government's leadership, Churchill told the Commons "It would not be possible to leave matters where they are. The motion to report the progress of the war was accepted last night. At this very serious time there must be no doubt of support which the government enjoys from the House of Commons."

Accordingly, Churchill said that the government had decided as the first business at the next sitting of the Commons to resume the debate on the education bill. He said that the amendment providing for equal pay for women teachers—written in over the government's objection—will be stricken by the government from the bill and its deletion will be regarded as a "vote of confidence in the present administration."

Churchill added, "If the government did not secure a majority for supporting the deletion of the amendment it will entail the usual constitutional consequences." Consequences which Churchill mentioned are the resignation of the government and the formation of a new cabinet.

Meanwhile, a Reuter dispatch said that Churchill's statement created a tense situation in Westminister although no one expects the government to have any difficulty in securing the vote of confidence at the next sitting of the House of Commons.

Conservative, Liberal and National Labor parties totalling 400 have a majority of about 200 over all other parties and there is no doubt that a substantial proportion of this majority will be mustered. The Reuter dispatch, however, said the danger lies in the attitude of the Labor party of about 169 members. It was pointed out that although they officially support the government, it was they who brought about the government's defeat yesterday on the education bill.

The Reuter dispatch said the Labor party of 169 members are not likely to vote against the government in the vote of confidence, but they might abstain. In such a case, it was said that the position of the labor ministers in the government will be untenable. They include Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and Home Minister Herbert Morrison—all members of the War Cabinet. Labor members will discuss their attitude at a special meeting tomorrow.

Reuters said that the feeling of resentment among the Labor members may have subsided but if it develops into serious trouble it is likely that, in his present mood, Prime Minister Churchill would not hesitate in calling for a general election.

U.S. Plans to Take Unfit Men Into Army To Try and Make Up for Acute Shortage

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—Attesting to the increasing shortage of manpower in the United States, Robert Patterson, Undersecretary for War, today told the House military committee that the time had arrived for 3,500,000 "Four F's" (men physically disqualified from military service) between the ages of 18 and 27 to be assigned and inducted into the army in labor battalions, it is reported from Washington.

"We face an actual danger," Patterson said as the committee continued its study of the manpower situation. Patterson added, "It seems plain that some method for utilizing the 4 F's in essential war work more extensively than under the existing practice would promote our cause."

He explained that one method of using 4 F's would be through the enactment of the national service legislation applicable to men between 18 and 37 who have been classified as physically unfit for military service.

Airmen Shoved Into Army

Special

LISBON, March 29.—The United States Army needs men so badly that the Army Air Force has been forced to give up more than 36,000 of their best potential pilots to the ground forces, according to the Washington correspondent of the News Chronicle.

General Arnold let this out in his testimony to the Congressional committee on March 23. He asked for legislation to give army commissions to women pilots who are now ferrying planes from factories, towing air targets and otherwise engaged in helping at the training command.

Prime Ministers of Hungary, Japan Exchange Felicitation Messages

Occasion Is Assumption of New Post by Sztojay; Both Leaders Stress Close Friendly Relations; Shigemitsu Also Sends Congratulations

The newly-installed Prime Minister Doeme Sztojay of Hungary and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan exchanged most cordial messages on the occasion of the Hungarian Prime Minister taking office, it has been learned.

Ever since the formation of the Sztojay Cabinet in Hungary, that country has been striving to promote friendly relations between the two countries and to strengthen joint defenses on the basis of the Axis Alliance.

On the occasion of Mr. Sztojay assuming the duties of his new office, he addressed a message to General Tojo paying his respects to the Japanese Prime Minister and expressing his desire to cooperate with Japan to establish closer relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Tojo sent a reply, followed by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu congratulating Mr. Sztojay.

The Hungarian Prime Minister's message addressed to General Tojo said:

"On the occasion of taking office as Prime Minister of Hungary, I have the pleasure of paying my heartiest respects to Your Excellency. Permit me to avail of this opportunity to express my happiness at being able to cooperate with Your Excellency for the furtherance of the close and friendly relations existing between your country and mine."

Prime Minister Tojo's reply:

"In reply to Your Excellency's very courteous message on the occasion of taking office as Prime Minister of Hungary, I take pleasure in congratulating Your Excellency most cordially on the auspicious event. At the same time, let me reaffirm my unshakable resolve to promote friendly relations between Hungary and Japan and to cooperate more closely than ever with your country for the prosecution of the common war."

CHURCHILL CABINET FACING DIFFICULTY

Domestic Crisis Reported; Also Rapped by Press for Lack Of Foreign Policy

Special

ZURICH, March 29.—The defeat of the Churchill Cabinet in the House of Commons on an education bill which led to President of the Board of Education Richard Butler's reported tender of resignation is highlighting the acuteness of the domestic political crisis which Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Sunday broadcast further sharpened instead of appeasing.

The people of London, in analyzing the situation, discerned anti-Churchill currents within the Cabinet as well as among the Tories and Laborites.

The Gazette Lausannes correspondent in London said that the origin of the crisis lies within the system of national coalition in which Churchill's overwhelming personal authority predominates.

Lacking a personality which could balance Churchill's influence, the Cabinet permits the Prime Minister to shoulder all the essential responsibilities, the journal states.

Instead of being cooperative, the Cabinet, acting under the direction of the Prime Minister, becomes a "sort of authoritarian Churchillian regime," the correspondent said.

With Churchill engrossed in military problems, this situation thus leads to the slowing of important decisions while the political influence of the Cabinet's official members is overshadowed by the activity of Churchill's private counsellors and friends. Among the latter, Lord Beaverbrook who is known as an iron-clad individualist is the object of the strongest criticism.

Meanwhile, the Zuercher's correspondent forecast an extensive reorganization of the Churchill Cabinet.

Besides Anthony Eden's retirement as Foreign Secretary, it is likely that Lord Emmanuel Shinwell will replace Fuel Minister Major Gwilym Lloyd George while Minister of Agriculture Robert Hudson will also resign, the correspondent said. The biggest issue, however, lies in the question whether a Conservative or a Laborite will secure the foreign portfolio. Deputy Prime Minister Attlee and Home Secretary Morrison are regarded as the likeliest Labor candidates while Lord Cranborne and Beaverbrook are favored Conservative candidates.

It is unlikely that the Conservatives, as the majority party, will relinquish this important post, the Zuercher's correspondent opined, adding that Lord Cranborne has the reputation for favoring a balanced, determined and progressive foreign policy while the Moderates and Conservatives are supporting Lord Beaverbrook.

The Yorkshire Post clearly forecast Beaverbrook as the next British Foreign Secretary.

Concerted Attack Seen

Special

ZURICH, March 29.—The Basler Nachrichten's London correspondent said that the Conservative Right Wing is uniting with the Laborites, Rightists and Moderates in Britain

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

ARGENTINE ASSAILS AMBASSADOR OF U.S.

Minister of Interior Avers Envoy Of Country Not Maintaining Relations Not Wanted

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune carried dispatches from Montevideo saying that General Luis C. Perlinger, Argentina's Minister of Interior, had violently attacked United States Ambassador [illegible] Armour in an off-record discussion of the international situation with a group of Argentine newspapermen, according to a New York dispatch.

The dispatch said that General Perlinger did not mention Armour by name but made it obvious to whom he was referring.

The New York Herald Tribune report stated that General Perlinger, in referring to the Ambassador of the country which does not maintain relations with Argentina, said "I assume an angry face toward that man and urge every Argentine to do likewise." The same report said that the above remarks are tantamount to saying that Armour should leave Argentina.

The New York dispatch also stated that General Perlinger had assailed the war aims of both the United States and Britain.

BLACK MARKET FLOURISHES

Price Control Seen Necessary in U.S. to Save Government

Special

LISBON, March 29.—In view of the vicious deals in the black market and serious inflation in the United States, Secretary of War Stimson said Tuesday that price control was necessary, according to a report from Washington.

This measure is absolutely necessary now to save the government as well as the people from the rising prices and will be needed for some time after the war to facilitate reconversion and protect the returning servicemen, he said.

U.S. SOLON HITS BRITISH

Severely Attacks White Paper Limiting Jewish Immigration

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado Democrat, yesterday severely attacked the British White Paper limiting Jewish immigration into Palestine after Friday, March 31, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Senator declared that the effect of the White Paper policy has been such that only a certain quota of Jewish refugees has been permitted to enter Palestine for the past five years.

Foe Planes Revealed

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—American Lockheed-Lightning P-38 two-engined single-seater fighter planes are now being used over the Burma front, according to a New Delhi radio broadcast today.

ARMY FLIERS BLAST FOE'S OIL REFINERY AT DHIGBOI IN INDIA

Nippon Air Unit Downs 17 Enemy Planes While on Way To And Return From Raid

Domei

AN X X BASE IN BURMA, March 29.—The Japanese Air Force in the Burma area made a surprise attack on the afternoon of March 27 on Dhigboi, situated midway between Tinskiya and Ledo, where an oil refinery was under construction in strict secrecy, and caused severe damage. In the interval, the Japanese shot down 17 enemy planes.

Braving the inclement weather over northern India, a formation of the Japanese Air Force in the Burma area suddenly appeared over Dhigboi and bombed the oil refinery being built there. Although the exact extent of damage was uncertain because of the thick clouds over the area, it was considered certain to have been severe.

On its way to the place, the unit had encountered two Douglas D C-3 transports and shot them down in short order. On its way home, it met 50-60 enemy planes including P-51 and P-40 fighters and after a fierce combat shot down 15 of them (five uncertain).

In this action the Japanese lost six planes by self-blasting.

Yesterday, the same unit cooperated with the central Indo-Burmese land operations of the comrade units. Flying through the heavy barrage of enemy plane machine-guns and anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese furiously bombed the enemy military establishments and vehicles on the Tammu-Palel Road and caused severe damage to them, besides setting fire to two places.

Another unit of the air force attacked the place of landing of the enemy raiding force gliders at a point 50 kilometers north of Katha and destroyed four or five of the gliders besides inflicting heavy casualties on the paratroops lying nearby. The enemy resisted fiercely with more than 10 anti-aircraft rapid-firing guns but the Japanese planes all returned home without mishap.

10 PLANES BLASTED BY RABAUL FORCES

Shot Down Six and Damage Four

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, March 30.—A total of 10 enemy planes were shot down or damaged by the Japanese Forces at Rabaul, New Britain Island, on Tuesday when a formation of 138 bomber and fighter planes attempted to raid the positions there.

Immediately giving battle to the raiders, the Japanese Units on the spot shot down six planes and damaged four with furious anti-aircraft gunfire.

On the previous day, a formation of enemy bomber and fighter planes, totaling 197, attempted to attack Rabaul. However, the Japanese Unit stationed there routed the raiders before they could make any effective assault.

In these two attacks, damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Crown Prince Finishes Fourth Year Course At the Peers' School

Graduation exercises of the secondary division of the Peers' School were observed at 9:30 a.m. Thursday and it was announced that His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince has completed the fourth year course of the elementary division with an excellent record. Also His Imperial Highness Prince Yoshi, second son of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, successfully completed the second year course of the elementary division. Admiral Katsunoshin Yamanashi, principal of the Peers' School, and Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, delivered addresses at Thursday's function.

GLIDER-BORNE UNITS FACE ANNIHILATION

Enemy Airfield Near Katha Attacked and One Part Taken in Daring Japanese Action

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN NORTHERN BURMA, March 29.—A Japanese Unit, assigned to destroy the enemy glider-borne troops in the Katha area, penetrated into the airdrome the enemy forces were building on the night of March 27 and after wrecking 10 of their planes, killing or wounding many of their number and capturing arms and provisions, is now extending its sphere of operations against the enemy.

The Japanese are subjecting the enemy's air-borne forces which descended near Katha and to a point north of it to terrific attack day after day, and, in conjunction with the Burmese Defense Army, are compressing their ring of steel around the air-borne forces.

One of the Japanese Units pressed upon the enemy who had built a defense position at a point 60 kilometers north of Katha and were building an airdrome there and on the night of March 27 subjected them to a fierce attack in the dark. Overcoming the stiff resistance of the enemy entrenched behind barbed-wire entanglements and possessing trench mortars and numerous heavy machine-guns, the Japanese captured a corner of the field and from there penetrated deep within the enemy position. Wrecking 10 of the parked enemy planes, they killed or wounded many of the enemy troops and captured large quantities of arms and provisions. They are now steadily extending their field of operations.

Foe Troops Losing Morale

By S. NARITA
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONTLINE BASE IN NORTHERN BURMA, March 28.—The glider-borne enemy troops which landed in Northern Burma are now offering desperate resistance.

The base of the air-transported units is in the Silchar area. The glider-borne troops so far landed in Northern Burma are estimated to comprise three brigades. These troops have landed at a point 30 kilometers south of Katha and at another place 60 kilometers north of Katha and are maneuvering to disturb the rear of the Japanese Forces.

Three hundred enemy troops which landed 60 kilometers north of Katha are now doomed to annihilation at the hands of the Japanese

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

Red Cross Mark, Flag of Neutral Nation Give No Protection to Foe Raids in Rome

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Neither Red Cross marks on the tops of ambulances nor flags of neutral states which the foreign diplomats in Italy spread over the tops of their cars are effective protection against the low-flying British planes which machine-gun any object indiscriminately in and around the eternal city of Rome, a Transocean correspondent reports.

Practically all cars going to Rome, the correspondent writes, are hence covered by a camouflaged coat of paint. Even those cars protected by international law are painted greyish green and additionally bedecked with green branches of foliage. Also trucks carrying provisions to the Holy City and covered with the white yellow flag of the church are not immune from the machine-gunning of the British planes. Drivers and helpers on these trucks have become victims as a result of their strafings.

One of these low-flying enemy planes, the correspondent continues, the other day opened fire on a group of cyclists on the road about an hour from Viterbo and a few days ago 40 passengers were killed when a train carrying nothing but civilians and travellers was fired on north of Rome at Monte Rotondo.

The rural population around Rome are highly indignant because not even peaceful peasants behind their ploughs are secure from the British planes machine-gunning them. Military damage done by these strafings is negligible. If it is meant to block traffic by destroying the simple country homes along the roads, then these tactics are absolute failures because the debris of the demolished small houses does not at all block the traffic.

CAPTURE OF TAMMU BY JAPANESE UNITS IN BURMA IMMINENT

Attack on Imphal, Enemy Base In Eastern India, Now Enters Final Stage

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE CENTRAL BURMA-INDIA BORDER, March 28.—While the reduction of Tammu is now a question of time, the Imphal Division of the enemy force, which had been guarding the border line, is now about to collapse in face of the storming units of the Imperial Japanese Forces that crossed the river.

Confronting the vigorous onslaughts of the Japanese troops, the British 4th Corps is now facing a crisis since the present offensive operation of the Japanese Army has been carried out to smash the main stronghold of the enemy upon annihilating the various foe troops at every point in catching up with them.

It is to be noted that the enemy 4th Corps, which was defending the central Burma-India border area, comprised the 17th, 20th and 23rd Divisions of the Anglo-Indian army with the Imphal Division and a mechanized brigade with troops of 85,000 strong. However, the 17th Division on the first firing line was already wiped out in Tonzan and Tidim. Meanwhile, the 20th Division stationed in the Kabau Valley area had been put within the encirclement nests of the Japanese attack near Tammu, the occupation of which is now a question of time.

Troops of the 23rd Division were exchanged with those of the 20th Division recently and are reported to be still roaming about in the neighborhood of Tammu. Those foe troops retired from the Tammu front were forced to reinforce their comrade units in Tonzan but, after suffering terrific losses by the intercepting operation of the Japanese, they were routed.

With 200 heavy and light tank columns, the enemy 44th mechanized brigade attempted futile sorties in the south of Tammu, but also lost the majority of its strength in the face of the dauntless counter-attacks launched by the Japanese tank and heavy artillery troops.

Failing to counter-attack, the Imphal Division after defending the border line has now no measures to meet the swift advance of the Japanese troops that crossed the river.

Now, the onslaught into eastern India launched by the Imperial Japanese Forces is about to turn into the final stage of attack against Imphal, the enemy stronghold.

By K. HASHIMOTO and C. HOSHIYASU
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMA FRONT, March 28.—With the 3,000 remnants of the British-Indian 17th Division concentrated north of Tonzan dealt an annihilative blow and put to rout on March 26, the western bank of the Manipur River has come under the complete control of the Japanese Forces.

Seriously alarmed by the unfavorable development, the enemy has detailed the 23rd Division at Palel southward but the Japanese are vigorously repulsing all aerial and ground assaults launched by enemy reinforcements.

Having lost approximately 60 percent of its units 10,000 strong and 2,000 motor trucks in the Tonzan-Tidim annihilation campaign, the 17th Division had concentrated its remnants north of Tonzan and was frantically trying to break through the Japanese encirclement cordon.

Drive on Imphal

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The Japanese offensive in the Wukululu sector, 32 miles northeast of Imphal, has been intensified and since this morning the heaviest and fiercest battles witnessed since the start of the Japanese offensive in India have been raging in the Imphal Plains, according to a UP dispatch from New Delhi received here.

With the dispatch of reinforcements, the Anglo-Indian army has been making desperate resistance but is suffering heavily at the hands of the Japanese Forces at several places, the UP dispatch added.

The Headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Press Comments

Thursday, March 30

PROGRESS OF INDIAN CAMPAIGN

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The India advance campaign has now reached its culminating point. The Japanese Forces thrusting with terrific impact into the southern Indo-Burmese border area, after crushing the main force of the Anglo-Indian 7th Division, rapidly advanced and intercepted the main force of the Anglo-Indian 15th Division which came stumbling into their path. The latter, too, is reported to have been crushed. In the northern Fukawng area, the Japanese have outflanked and surrounded the newly-organized 1st Army of Chungking and two Anglo-American brigades. Thus the Indian campaign is making satisfactory progress throughout the vast front.

The central advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces that crossed the steep Chin Hills on March 20, took Tidim and Tonzan at a stretch, and poured in an irresistible stream into Indian territory, may be considerd to form the pivotal center of the present campaign. The Japanese-Indian Combined Forces have routed the Anglo-Indian 17th and 20th Divisions operating from their solid fortifications in the Manipur and Kabau valleys and cut off the retreat of the main force of the enemy's 4th Army Corps in a north-south pincer movement around Tammu, giving full play to their skill in mountain operations. They are now pushing on straight to Imphal, the stronghold of the Anglo-Indian 4th Division.

Imphal is the enemy's most important base. The Bengal-Assam Railways pass from north to south across the Naga Plateau on the Imphal plains, so that if the British lose the Imphal base, the Stilwell commissary line would be cut in two and the Ledo Highway they are now frantically building by mobilizing Chungking coolies would be rendered useless.

Stilwell is building the Ledo Route, not for the defense of India but to strengthen the American air force in China by securing supplies over this road whose point of origin is Tinsukia, so as to air-raid Japan from Chungking air bases in correspondence with the Nimitz Pacific campaign. The desperate efforts being made by the enemy to build this road can be seen from the fact that, as soon as the Japanese advance upon India commenced, he hastily organized an air-transported raiding force of Americans, Britishers, sepoys and Chungking troops for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, pulled gliders up from the Hailer airdrome in Assam and had about 5,000 men descend to Katha in north Burma.

It was the enemy's intention to construct an air base there, reinforce the paratroops and take the Japanese in the rear from behind the Chin Hills so as to hem in the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces between two sides. This would enable him, he thought, to operate in concert with the Chungking forces in the Fukawng and Yunnan areas, to assure the security of the northern defenses and to finish the Ledo Road.

It was not to be supposed, however, that the Japanese would overlook this impudent strategy of the enemy. The enemy paratroops have now been completely surrounded by the Japanese and are being wiped out. American public opinion has been sorely roused by the recent series of disasters suffered by the Anglo-American forces. "Another Singapore!" it is saying. "Supply lines have been cut over a vast front and the new transit route to Chungking has now become useless."

Thus the present India advance campaign bears the double significance of paving the way for the liberation of India and of cutting Chungking off from outside aid. We cannot help being filled with a sense of deep gratitude to the Japanese Forces in that sector and to the Indian National Army cooperating with them for the dauntless and selfless struggle they are developing there.

MOSLEM LEAGUE TURNS ANTI BRITISH

ASAHI—The historic fight to liberate India is now being fought with the utmost vigor. The epic vision of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces pushing into India from the central Burmese border is enough to inspire all Indians who must feel that the long sought-for moment has arrived. Thus in view of our advance to the Imphal plains, the enemy camp in the southern border area is reported to have been rudely shaken. In fact, the political effect of the progress being made in our India advance campaign upon the domestic situation in India is understood to be quite serious, as the recent moves of the Central Assembly, especially of the All-India Moslem League, indicate.

The Central Assembly at New Delhi, over which storm-clouds had been hovering over since the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces began their advance toward India, rejected Government budget bills on March 27, unmistakably expressing its anti-British sentiments. The Assembly by a vote of 56 against 55 defeated the national defense appropriations increase and wartime taxation estimates, the most important items in the next fiscal year's budget of the Indian Government.

Britain gave India a legislative body but in order to keep it a mere name she vested in the Governor-General the right to repudiate it and to issue emergency decrees. The Viceroy as Governor-General enjoys vast powers of legislating acts which the Assembly has rejected. Consequently, it is clear that despite the majority opposition in the Assembly, the defense and taxation budget will be executed just the same.

The gesture of the Assembly, however, in rejecting such important projects of the British authorities indicates the militant spirit of the members as responding to the call of the Indian National Army which has thrust into Indian territory across the Burmese border. This is an event that deserves special notice in the history of the Indian Assembly and of the anti-British struggle. It is interesting to hear that Viceroy Wavell has expressed resentment against the Moslems who caused the budgetary items to be rejected. It is noteworthy that the Mohammedans who had been considered puppets of the British have suddenly turned anti-British in this way.

The Indian National Congress had always advocated the unity of the independence front but the Muslim League had refused to take the hand extended by the Congress and insisted on the enforcement of the Pakistan Plan involving separate independence of the Mohammedans, thus helping the British in their divide-and-rule policy. But now the thrust of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces across the border has shaken the foundations of British rule in India so that even this citadel of the pro-British faction has come to be influenced. This is a notable turn in the Indian independence movement and the course of the British Empire's downward plunge.

CAMOUFLAGED AMERICAN AMBITION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The fundamental principles of American foreign policy announced by Secretary of State Hull last week are nothing but a camouflage for the United States ambition to rule the world. Such principles will never contribute to world peace, but contain the germs that will cause another global war.

Hull said that all nations would enjoy sovereign equality and that no State would be allowed to interfere in the domestic affairs of others. For this purpose, he proposed an international organization to assure cooperation among the nations of the world. But, as such an organ would have to use the force of arms if it were to successfully fulfil its functions, it is clear that it would be dominated only by two or three great Powers who have the strength to use such a force, and that the United States intends to become its leader.

The United States Secretary of State also stressed the good neighbor policy and freedom of international trade, but what he really meant was political and economic imperialism.

Furthermore, Hull referred to the responsibility of independent nations regarding their subordinate races and, as a good example, pointed out the relation between the United States and the Philippines. Such a declaration has only revealed the racial superiority complex inflicting America and Britain. Racial discrimination has brought wars and misery to the people of this world and must be stamped out.

Although Hull speaks of international cooperation based on freedom and justice, he side-stepped the issue of monopoly of economic resources which has been the cause of international strife in the past. It is obvious that there will never be true peace in the world as long as the economic resources are monopolized by a few specific nations. That no concrete reference was made by Hull in this connection reveals the fact that the United States is trying to conceal its real ambitions.

In announcing its fundamental principles of foreign policy, the United States aimed to influence the neutral countries to enter the anti-Axis camp and to disturb the Axis, but if any thinking man believes that America will succeed by such methods, he is a fool.

The foundations for real world peace can only be laid on mutual respect and cooperation among the nations of the world, the abolition of racial discrimination and the free access to natural resources, and these are the principles contained in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

COMMUNIST MOVES FEARED IN AMERICA

C.I.O. Blasted for Its Plot to Gain Political Leadership Over Voters

Special

LISBON, March 29.—The Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was bitterly assailed by the House Committee for Investigating Un-American Activities as representing "in its main outlines a subversive communist campaign against the U.S. Congress," it is reported from Washington.

In a 200-page report bristling with criticism of the CIO group and many of its leaders, the committee headed by Representative Martin Dies, Democrat from Texas, asserted that in the coming elections "the communists will throw their entire weight into the CIO Political Action Committee."

He added that "their political leader will in effect be Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Priorities Division, OPM. Hillman instead of the communist leader Earl Browder will attempt by stealth and subterfuge to do, through the Political Action Committee, what they have failed to do when functioning as a political party under their own name—to gain political leadership over millions of voters."

Also singled out for separate chapters were Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, Harry Bridges, head of the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union of America and other CIO and political action figures.

The committee did not describe Hillman as a Communist or a communist sympathizer, but said "there have been times when Hillman clearly deemed it expedient to collaborate with the Communists for attaining his own political objectives."

In connection with this bitter criticism, Hillman, in New York City, issued a statement saying that Dies "has again delved into a warped mind and come up with the same shopworn smears which he had been peddling to the American public for the past eight years in an effort to stir up national discord and disunity.

"His attack on the 5,500,000 men and women in the fighting ranks of the CIO is based on fear. He fears militant mobilization of American working men and women for political action in this crucial year. He fears their unity will drive Dies and others of his kind from the American political scene."

ANTI-BRITISH SENTIMENT STILL EXISTING IN U.S

Daily Express Says Americans Blaming Britishers for Recent War Failures

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—Anglo-American relations are now at a standstill, states the Daily Express. Therefore, whatever anti-British talk there may be is apparently behind the scenes.

But, continues the Daily Express, there is a definite possibility of at least one more anti-British wave in the near future with certain elements working to stimulate such anti-British feelings as may be existing under the surface. Hoping to bring such feelings to the surface, these anti-British agents will probably make use of certain facts such as, first, the fact that British leadership was responsible for the comparatively slow gains in the Italian campaign, and second, the fact that British leadership was also responsible for the greatly publicized Burma Campaign turning into a mere pin-prick. Their purpose is quite evident—that of embarrassing Roosevelt by giving the ultra-nationalists a chance to say that Roosevelt is letting himself be over-ruled by the "incompetent" British.

Tosses Away Money

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Harry F. McLean, wealthy Toronto contractor, whose hobby is giving away his money, stopped traffic today by opening the window of his fourth-floor room and tossed $5,000 in dollar bills and silver into the streets. To a bank messenger and several reporters who entered his room McLean said. "I like to see people happy. This is a way to spread joy among mankind."

Chungking Mission in India

Domei

CANTON, March 30.—The second military mission of Chungking to the United States is reported to have arrived in India, according to a Chungking broadcast. After conferring with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, the mission is scheduled to leave for America.

50,000 Coal Miners Strike in Yorkshire; Shipyards Crippled

Special

LISBON, March 29.—About 50-000 miners are on strike at the Yorkshire coal fields or an increase of 10,000 over yesterday, according to a London dispatch. Scottish shipyards are also hampered by the labor walkouts. The miners went on strike because the recent wage settlement deprived them of the privilege of taking home coal without paying for it. The shipyard strike started as a demand for exemption from practice whereby boys are drafted into the coal mines same as into the armed forces.

Capture of Tammu By Japanese Units In Burma Imminent

(Continued From Page 1)

chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, in its communique today, has been forced to admit the fact that the anti-Axis troops have been withdrawn to new positions.

Meanwhile, an AP dispatch reports that Japanese Air Units in full force on March 29 stormed over the Chabau and Ledo districts, north of Assam, and engaged in fierce duels with the challenging anti-Axis fighter plane units.

According to a Chungking dispatch, the Hsin Hwa Jih Pao, organ of the Chinese communist party, is said to have demanded the quick dispatch of Chungking troops in Yunnan to the south in order to check the Japanese operations against the troops of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia.

Pursue Fleeing Foe

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—Japanese Forces in the Wukululu sector, in rapidly pursuing the routed British-Indian army, have reached a point 15 miles west of the Indo-Burma border area, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here. It was also said that the Japanese pressure against the anti-Axis forces in the Imphal Plains has been strengthened.

A San Francisco radio broadcast this afternoon reported that the Japanese pressure has not been relaxed at all, thus admitting that the war situation has become serious.

Ledo Route Menaced

Domei

CANTON, March 29.—Crossing over the Indo-Burma border, the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces are now advancing speedily toward Imphal, thus adding fuel to the anxiety and restlessness of the Chungking regime which is placing its hopes on the maintenance of the vital Indo-Chungking supply route over the Ledo road, it is reported.

An Indian radio broadcast yesterday reported that the Ledo route is being greatly imperiled by the advance of the Japanese. It was also reported that the Japanese Forces which had entered India are now continuing their advance from various directions, and that their hard pressure on the Ledo route has been further intensified.

Enemy Line Pierced

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—The Japanese Forces have apparently intensified their drive from the northeast in conjunction with the advance from the Imphal front and the southeast. A war correspondent of the United Press at New Delhi reported today:

"Having broken through the Anglo-Indian defense line, the Japanese are pouring into the Wukululu area, 50 kilometers northeast of Imphal, and are fighting fiercely against a powerful British defense force. Gradually the Japanese are shifting their main strength toward the southwest and are fighting their pressure on the Manipur valley and Imphal. The Japanese, drawing close to the Imphal front from Tammu, have begun pounding the British positions with their heavy artillery."

It appears that this critical situation on the Indian front is driving both the United States and Britain to desperation and dismay, for The New York Times which had been adopting a complacent tone that the fall of Imphal would be of little consequence, for instance, on March 28 recognized the serious political effects of such an event, saying:

"The fall of Imphal would have a far-reaching effect throughout East Asia. Chungking is already expressing dismay while the Anglo-Indian press is manifesting indignation that, in spite of the United States Government having made preparations for two years against such an eventuality and thus should have established a position of absolute superiority over the Japanese, the defense forces have been unable to check the advance of the Japanese across the border."

EDEN IS QUESTIONED ON FOREIGN POLICY

Says Occasional Misunderstanding Noted in Consultations With U.S., Soviets

Special

LISBON, March 29.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was asked by several deputies in the House of Commons today to comment on certain problems of the British foreign policy, according to reports from the British capital.

Regarding Portugal's wolfram deliveries, Eden said, in answer to the question put by a Labor member, that negotiations with the Portuguese Government on this subject had not yet been concluded and he was, therefore, not yet in a position to make any declaration on the subject.

When Labor member, George Strauss, ironically asked if there was a chance at all that negotiations with the Portuguese Government would be concluded before the end of the war, Eden replied that Portugal had been clearly told that the British Government was attaching great importance to this problem.

In the further course of the debate, Eden was asked whether he did not find it necessary to establish a European consultative committee on a ministerial standard to avoid incidents and controversies among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Eden replied that he believed the work being done by this commission at present was very satisfactory. Besides, he doubted that a commission, even if composed of archangels, could successfully fulfil the tasks entrusted to it.

Labor deputy Kirkwood asked whether it was true that Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union were not collaborating with each other. **To this, Eden declared he** was taking if for granted that the three nations were collaborating very well though occasional misunderstandings occurred.

On Irish Government

Special

LISBON, March 28.—A London dispatch said that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons today that Britain plans no request to the Soviet Union or any government other than Eire for the removal of Axis diplomats.

Replying to a question whether such action would be asked of the Soviet Union, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Sweden or Switzerland, Eden said, "No. Considerations which apply in the case of Eire do not apply in the cases of the other countries mentioned."

Meanwhile in a written reply to a question in the Commons, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated that the British Commonwealth was in full agreement with the United States Government demand on the Irish Government for the removal of Axis diplomats from Dublin, a demand which Eire rejected. Churchill's reply was given to a question by John Beattie, Labor member for West Belfast, who had asked whether "other members of the British Commonwealth were consulted prior to the action of the United States Government in recent demands to the Government of Eire which is still regarded as a member of the Commonwealth; and whether he will now give assurance that in the future no outside power however friendly will be permitted to take such action without reference to other members of the British commonwealth of nations."

Glider-Borne Units Face Annihilation

(Continued From Page 1)

Forces, while about two brigades that had invaded the northern border area by land routes have been stranded in the mountains 170 kilometers north of Katha by the Japanese Units which are now closing in on the enemy troops in encirclement operations.

Informed that the Japanese Units operating in the Central Indo-Burmese border area are now closing in on Imphal, these glider-transported troops have lost their morale and are putting up only feeble resistance.

U.S. Raider Downed Over Nanchang Area By Nippon Aircraft

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON THE CHINA FRONT, March 29.—A formation of 10 enemy planes, including P-40's and P-51's belonging to the American air force in China this morning attempted to raid Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, but was fiercely challenged by Japanese planes which shot down one American raider and repulsed the remaining enemy aircraft.

Monetary Assistance Given Mengchiang For Food Production

Domei

KALGAN, March 29.—On behalf of the Japanese Government, Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Japanese Minister stationed at Kalgan, Mengchiang, presented ¥2,000,000 to Wu Hao-ling, President of the Political Council of the Mengchiang Government, as Japan's monetary aid for increasing the production of foodstuffs in Mengchiang. The presentation ceremony was held at the Embassy here this afternoon.

Churchill Cabinet Facing Difficulty

(Continued From Page 1)

in attacking the Churchill Government's foreign policy.

The Daily Mail and Daily Herald, the correspondent revealed, have adopted parallel lines in criticizing the British Government's failure to follow a determined course in dealing with international problems.

While these organs are attacking Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, their criticism is also directed at Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the entire Cabinet since during wartime the conduct of foreign policy rests with the Government instead of the Foreign Secretary alone.

The correspondent also reported that there is increasing clamor in British circles, demanding a clarification of the status of the Atlantic Charter and also British policy toward Eastern Europe, Poland, the Baltic, Jugoslavia and the Balkans. These British circles were also urging an authoritative statement on Britain's war aims in North Africa, Italy and in the Pacific.

The Daily Herald, the correspondent stated, asserted that Churchill has the duty to explain the confusion aroused by the Soviet Union's recognition of the Badoglio regime, the "adventurous Poland policy," and other incidents. This Labor organ pointed out that it is evident that the three anti-Axis Powers have different views but that nobody knows what these differences are.

The Daily Herald and the News Chronicle are therefore urging that Prime Minister Churchill talk again in order to lift the cloud brooding over these issues.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 29

On the lower reaches of the Bug in the Ukraine, renewed attacks and attempts by the Soviets to cross the river were frustrated. Several freighters laden with troops and machine guns were destroyed by German gunfire. Many prisoners were taken and war material captured.

The town of Nikolayev, situated on the eastern bank of the Bug, was evacuated according to order.

German and Rumanian troops in the sector between the Bug and Pruth Rivers repelled powerful Soviet thrusts, partly in counter-attacks.

South of Proskurov, north of Czernowice and in the upper reaches of the Dniester, Reich troops together with their Hungarian allies are engaged in fluctuating battles. The garrison of Tarnopol repelled powerful Soviet attacks which were supported by tanks and planes.

In the Brody area, all Soviet attacks were repelled. A German panzer formation in a daring assault destroyed several strong enemy fighting groups.

Kovel was again attacked yesterday by the Red Army. North of the town our troops succeeded in breaking through and are now advancing further east and southeast.

Between the Dnieper and the Chaussy, as well as southeast of Vitebsk, the Soviets with newly reinforced troops, supported by numerous tanks and planes, again attacked the Reich positions. Reich grenadiers and panzer grenadiers, cooperating closely with the artillery and air force, frustrated all Soviet attempts to effect a break-through and inflicted considerable losses in men and material on the attackers.

Southwest of Ostrov as well as in the Narva sector, the German troops and Latvian SS volunteer formations in hard fighting repelled powerful Red Army attacks.

German patrol vessels operating in the Gulf of Finland shot down three Soviet bombers.

In Italy, no events of special importance took place.

Strong Reich bomber formations yesterday evening attacked the enemy base on Lissa Island. Heavy destruction was caused in the harbor district. The enemy's military installations were also blasted.

Several vessels of the German navy operating in the Gulf of Genoa repulsed attacks by British motor torpedo boats and damaged one of the enemy vessels so heavily that its loss is considered certain.

Reich and Italian fighter planes shot down 12 American machines over northern Italy.

Off the Dutch coast as well as off western France, Reich patrol vessels last night sank two British motor torpedo boats, damaging a third one so heavily that its destruction is most probable.

German anti-aircraft gun batteries destroyed seven enemy planes which appeared over the occupied territory yesterday.

CHINA COMMUNISTS SOUNDLY THRASHED

In a One-Hour Battle, 500 Troops Put to Rout

Domei

TSINAN, March 29.—Japanese Forces in southwestern Shantung Province are carrying on successful mopping-up operations against Chinese communists and in a one-hour engagement on March 14, put to rout 500 of them which invaded Tahsuchiachuang, 30 kilometers southwest of Yuncheng.

In this engagement, 15 enemy dead were counted on the battlefield, while large quantities of arms and war supplies were seized by our troops.

On the afternoon of March 12, Japanese garrison units, cooperating with the Peace Preservation Corps, dealt a smashing blow to approximately 200 Chinese communists who stole into Wangchiakou, 24 kilometers northwest of Tenghsien.

The enemy fled in disorder, leaving behind 445 dead, in addition to large quantities of arms.

On the afternoon of March 15, our forces in the vicinity of Huangkou, eight kilometers east of Tenghsien, engaged 300 Chinese communists. The enemy fled leaving behind five dead.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO CLAIMS BIG CASUALTIES

22 Dead When New Amsterdam Hotel Razed by Firebug; Heavier Toll Expected

Special

LISBON, March 28.—Twenty men and two women died in an inferno set by a firebug in San Francisco today and more may died from burns and injuries, a San Francisco report revealed.

Fire Marshal Frank Kelly said that the fire, which flashed through the New Amsterdam Hotel in the industrial district south of Market Street was unquestionably started by incendiarism.

The victims were so badly burned that it was several hours after the fire when the first was identified. She was the wife of a navy man who jumped from the third floor to her death while about 30 others escaped.

Kelly declared that there were five incendiary fires in the city on Sunday night and six last night, climaxed by the New Amsterdam Hotel tragedy.

TIES WITH BADOGLIO URGED

Soviets Instruct Communists in Italy To Back Traitor

Special

LISBON, March 29.—The Soviet Government has instructed the Communist Party in Italy to cooperate with the Badoglio Government as much as possible in order to support its war efforts, the London Times correspondent reports from Naples.

In proof of his report, he writes, that the Communist Party had dropped its demand for the resignation of King Victor Emmanuel overnight after first having propagated a plebiscite which was to decide on the fate of the King, who is now very unpopular.

Joan Fontaine Seeks Divorce

Special

LISBON, March 28.—Joan Fontaine, noted Hollywood film actress, announced her intention to seek a divorce from her British actor-husband Brian Aherne, whom she once termed the "finest husband in the world," a report from Hollywood disclosed. Blaming "regrettable misunderstandings" she said she will bring action within the next two weeks, probably charging her husband with cruelty.

Aoki Hails Nanking On Rapid Progress

(Continued From Page 1)

of the common determination of the one billion peoples of Asia.

"Greatly alarmed by the integration of the peoples and races of Greater East Asia, the enemy is frantically trying to divide the countries of this part of the world by cajolery and by threat. I am confident, however, that no force can ever hope to destroy this solid unity of Greater East Asiatic peoples who have awakened to the realization of their strength and mission.

"Although thorny paths lie ahead if we are to achieve our objectives successfully, I am convinced that our strong determination and constant efforts will not fail to bear glorious results, that is the liberation of East Asia from Anglo-American imperialism and the construction of a new East Asia for the East Asiatics. Heavy indeed is the responsibility of China and Japan, the two countries forming the nucleus of Greater East Asia, in the prosecution of this great and noble mission."

POLES SEEK U.S. MEDIATION

Appeal to Roosevelt to Settle Border Rift With Soviets

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Political circles believe that the Polish exile Government is once more trying to obtain the mediation of Washington in respect to the Polish border conflict with the Soviet Union, it is reported from Washington.

A message by the Polish exile Government in London addressed to President Roosevelt was handed by Polish Ambassador in Washington Jan Ciechanowski to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Wednesday.

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China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 1 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.

French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taung-gyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

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The Philippines
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JOINT ENTERPRISES DECIDED FOR CHINA

Step Will Revive Chinese Economy, Declares Japanese Embassy Authorities

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—Eleven national policy corporations have been decided to be adjusted, according to the announcement made today by the Japanese Embassy. These are the Central China Railway Company, Central China Electric Communications Company, Central China Mining Company, Weinan Colliery Company, Central China Steamship Company, Shanghai River Navigation Company, Central China Electric Company, Greater Shanghai Gas Company, Central China Transportation Company, Central China Municipal Railway Company and the Shanghai Real Estate Company.

Economic Ties Strengthened

In this connection the Japanese Embassy issued the following statement:

"Since last year, the Imperial Japanese Government has made considerable efforts to adjust Japan-China joint national policy corporations, as an important link in the cooperation between the two countries and in keeping with the new policy of Japan. Respecting the Central China Salt Company and the Central China Sericulture Company, adjustment was already made as announced in November last year. The Central China Fishery Company was adjusted in January.

"Respecting the 11 corporations, the Central China Railway Company, Central China Electric Communications Company, Central China Mining Company, Weinan Colliery Company, Central China Steamship Company, Shanghai River Navigation Company, Central China Electric Company, Greater Shanghai Gas Company, Central China Transportation Company, Central China Municipal Public Railway Company, and Shanghai Real Estate Company, Japanese Embassy authorities and officials of the Central China Development Company conferred with the authorities of the National Government and officials of those companies concerned on concrete plans for their proper adjustment.

"We have finally reached complete agreement on the principal policies and the decision will be speedily executed. The plans for their adjustment were made to faithfully manifest the provisions and spirit of the Japan-China Alliance Treaty and the Japan-China Joint Declaration. That is to say, the autonomy of China is fully respected, the close economic cooperation of the two countries is planned and the contribution to the execution of the War of Greater East Asia by the two countries is considered, according to the basic principle of reciprocal equality. As a result of this decision, it is believed the economic revival of China and the strengthening of the National Government will be fostered.

"Particularly the joint enterprises now decided to be adjusted are directly connected with the execution of the war and also include those necessary to speed the development of defense resources. It is therefore desired that the Japanese officials of these joint corporations will fully realize these circumstances and devote all their efforts to strengthen fighting power and foster economic cooperation between Japan and China."

SPAHN LECTURES IN OSAKA ON EUROPE WAR SITUATION

Recent Events in Germany Reviewed by Chief of National Socialist Party in Japan

Franz Josef Spahn, Chief of the German National Socialist-Party in Japan, was the speaker at a lecture meeting on the current international situation held at the Hotel New Osaka, Nakanoshima, Osaka, Tuesday under the auspices of the Kinki Branch of the Japan-Germany Culture Society.

Mr. Spahn, who recently returned from Germany, spoke about the war situation in Europe and about the activities of young men and women in his country.

K. A. Balser, Consul-General of Kobe and Osaka, B. Schrobitz, Professor Shigeru Yamamoto of the Osaka Foreign Language School, and other German and Japanese notables of Osaka were present at the meeting. Views were exchanged between the speaker and the audience.

Mr. Spahn also spoke at another lecture meeting held at the Osaka Imperial University from 3:30 p.m. the same day.

Usami Reaches Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 30.—Uzuhiko Usami, newly appointed Japanese Minister to Shanghai, arrived here yesterday.

71-Year-Old Woman Makes Nationwide Tour To Gather Funds for Army, Navy Airplanes

The straps slung over the shoulders and criss-crossing over her breast bore the words "Raising of Airplane Funds For the Navy" as "Granny Airplane" made her call on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in the forenoon of March 29 to receive the Navy Minister's words of comfort and encouragement, reports the Asahi.

A war-medal and a medal in recognition of meritorious service in matters relating to the military also shone brightly on "Granny's" breast. The name of this aged woman, remarkably healthy for her 71 years, is Mrs. Sonoko Inouye, whose native home is in Shonai-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, this vigorous old woman had been greatly active in making comfort calls on the men in the corps stationed near her home and in visiting the wounded and sick in the Army and Navy hospitals as well as consoling members of the bereaved families.

In October of 1940, she started a campaign to raise funds for the construction of a plane to be donated to the Army and her hopes saw realization in July of 1942. From August of the same year her efforts have been concentrated on the raising of sufficient funds for the construction of a Navy plane.

She has collected contributions of 10, 20 sen or more from people all over the country in her fund-raising pilgrimage. "Granny" immediately deposits all the funds collected into a savings account in the name of Intendant Major Yamauchi of the Military Relief Department of the Navy Ministry. She defrays her traveling and lodging expenses from out of her own pocket. So far a total of ¥35,675.98 has been collected.

"In place of my son who could not go to the front, I shall do my share of service to the nation as long as I am able to move," says Granny. She also revealed her intention to stay in Tokyo through April to gather funds for the Navy plane.

CHINA IRON COMPANY TO IMPORT FURNACES

Will Get Installations From Japan; Reform in Structural Set-Up Slated in April

Domei

PEKING, March 28.—The North China Iron Manufacturing Company, which has decided on its enterprises to be undertaken during this year, will import blast furnaces from Japan instead of constructing new small-sized furnaces and make preparations for improving existing installations.

These projects indicate that the iron manufacturing enterprise in North China has entered a new stage of active development whereas in 1943, main efforts were concentrated on the establishment of small blast furnaces and the preparations for removal of necessary installations from Japan.

The company is expected to carry out a drastic reform of its functional structure from April. It will concentrate its energy on the operation of a factory and the Peking head office will be engaged only in liaison business with Government offices and others.

Disposing Spinning Plants

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 28.—About half of the Japanese-owned factory installations for spinning industry here will be disposed of in accordance with the enterprise readjustment policy which is being executed steadily under the guidance of the Japanese Embassy authorities.

The Spinning Industry Union in China will designate 11 of the existing factories as special workshops to operate under a union for delivery of special cotton goods, and the installations in these factories will be expected from the enterprise adjustment principle.

STIRRING SPEECH IS MADE BY NETAJI BOSE TO CADETS

Gives Instructions at Opening Ceremony of Army Officers' Training Camp

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN BURMA, March 27—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, today delivered a stirring speech before cadets at the ceremony of opening the Indian National Army Officers' Training Camp at the rear base in X X.

In his instructions to the cadets, the Netaji said:

"Two thoughts are constantly in my mind: to overthrow our inveterate enemies the United States and Britain and to strengthen the Indian National Army. In the latter respect, I expect much of you cadets who are to form the backbone of the National Army as junior officers of that army. Lay to heart your lofty mission of liberating your motherland and fight for the 388,000,000 people of India!"

CHINESE HERE CELEBRATE

Function at Embassy Attended By Local Residents

In celebration of the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Thursday observed anniversary ceremonies under Ambassador Tsai Pei.

The function was attended by representatives of the local Chinese residents and Chinese students numbering about 80. Ambassador Tsai Pei delivered an address.

P.I. MAKES KALIBAPI AS POLITICAL PARTY

Absorbs Nationalista, Democratic and Sakdalista Organs, To Guide Filipinos' Welfare

Domei

MANILA, March 29.—With the recognition of the Kalibapi as a political party, this organization which has contributed so much to the unification of the Filipino people ever since the establishment of the Philippine Republic will become the real propelling force behind the Republic.

The Kalibapi is the first political party to be officially established since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the parliamentary government of the Philippines now engaged in the prosecution of co-prosperity policy will now stand firmly on the basis of the will of the people.

The Kalibapi as a Filipino organization was established in December, 1942 as an organ for Philippine cooperation with Japanese military administration on the proposal of the Philippine Central Executive Commission. It was originally a pure thought body but now it will absorb the old political parties of the islands, the Nationalista, the Democratic Party and the Sakdalista.

At the time of its inauguration, the Kalibapi concentrated its main efforts on the bringing of Filipinos back to Asiatic ways and thus on enlightenment and propaganda. Lectures were given in various parts of the country to spread the movement and its efforts in this field have proved instrumental in stabilizing the moral condition of the Filipino people. Thus, it laid the foundations for the independence of the Philippines which was subsequently proclaimed.

Since the declaration of independence, the organization strengthened its practical nature as an institution for the guidance of Philippine economic reconstruction and has been quite active in quickening the national consciousness of the Filipino people.

In view of the fact that the Kalibapi functioned so well as an institution for the enlightenment of the Filipino masses, the Japanese Army Commander on the occasion of consenting to the establishment of the Philippine Republic caused the acceptance of the Constitution by the Filipino people and selection of National Assembly members to be officially undertaken through the Kalibapi, thus tacitly promising for it the political character it has now assumed.

The Kalibapi as a full-fledged political party will continue to uphold its character as an organization for moral guidance as well as functioning in its officially recognized capacity.

MILITARY MISSION IS SENT BY CHIANG REGIME TO INDIA

Domei

CANTON, March 28.—The Chungking regime has sent a military mission to India, which is already said to have had an interview with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, according to a United Press dispatch received here from Chungking.

The dispatch says that in view of the serious turn in the Indo-Burmese border campaign, the Chungking regime decided to send a military mission to India and the mission has arrived and has already seen Mountbatten.

The task of the mission is understood to be to establish contact with the Mountbatten Command in regard to future operations, and the members are expected to proceed to the front to see the war situation for themselves.

CHINA'S WAR AIMS REITERATED BY LIN

Says Objective Is Complete Freedom Not Only for Chinese But All Asiatics

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—Firm determination of the National Government of China to contribute its share in the noble mission of liberating East Asia was voiced by Lin Pai-sheng, Nanking Publicity Minister, in his statement issued today on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

Mr. Lin said that the general peace movement was a revival of the national revolution of China and that the National Government was now seeking the emancipation of entire East Asia without confining itself to the object of achieving freedom and equality merely for the Chinese.

He emphasized that what the general peace move seeks is not a mere temporary peace but a permanent one. Mr. Lin declared: "The general peace movement is a struggle of political ideas and the success or failure of this move depends on whether these political ideas are realized or not."

His statement substantially follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia is a natural sequel to the development of East Asia's revolution. China's entry into the war is a natural historic destiny and the responsibility for its successful prosecution cannot be averted.

"A peace movement launched for political maneuvers would beget another war and, therefore, such a short-sighted, half-way move should not be started at all. Being a struggle of political ideas, the peace movement must be backed by public opinion, not by individual opinions.

"When the Nanking Government proclaimed its program for peace and construction, there were three possible outcomes. In the first place, we hoped that a general peace would be realized provided Chungking accepted our ideals for peace and reconstruction. As an alternative, we envisaged the possibility of making informal endeavors for peace if Chungking was in support of peace and yet was unable to make formal, direct negotiations.

"Should the foregoing two possibilities fail, the only way left was to open a outlet for China, Japan and East Asia at large and make preparations for general peace.

"This has been our consistent policy. Because China's revolution seeks the realization of political ideals, we will stop at nothing to achieve them.

"As the hope for peace failed us, we joined the War of Greater East Asia last year and we are now at the last stage when real peace is to be realized. Today, peace or otherwise is no longer our problem; rather our issue is what sort of peace is to be realized.

"The present situation confronting China calls for some decisive step. The abnormal conditions of this country which is divided into two hostile sections must be remedied at any cost. No greater discretion has ever been needed by Chungking in this regard as at present."

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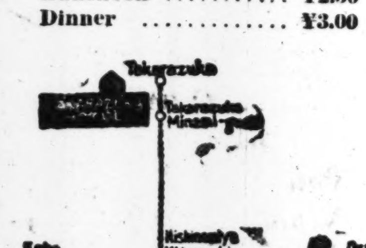

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East Asia Round-Up

Java Aiding Illiterates

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 29.—In line with the decision to rid Djakarta Province of all its illiterates, approximately 10,000 Government officials, national school teachers and others will shortly be mobilized for a special training in imparting knowledge to the uneducated.

Girls Making Cigarettes

Domei

MACASSAR, March 30.—Young Indonesian girls are now actively engaged in the production of cigarettes which was started at XX in southern Celebes since January of this year. The leaves are of the variety hitherto used by the native inhabitants, flavored and rolled in rice paper imported from Japan.

Macassar Students Active

Domei

MACASSAR, March 30.—Middle school students here are offering their services to the authorities during the school vacation. Boys of the Macassar Industrial School are constructing their own school building under the guidance of Japanese carpenters.

Thai Minister Quits

Special

BANGKOK, March 30.—Major Momluan Kri de Chatiwong, Thai Deputy Minister of Industry, resigned from his post, it was officially announced on March 28. He will confine his duties as vice-president of the Thai Industrial Development Company.

Osias Addresses Graduates

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Camilo Osias, Acting Director-General of the Kalibapi, addressing the graduating class of Union High School on March 28 urged the youths of the nation to coordinate all efforts so as the success of the Republic may be insured.

Council Names Members

Special

NANKING, March 30.—The reappointment of 10 invited members as well as 21 specially designated members of the Fourth Committee, whose term of office expired yesterday was decided by the Central Political Council of the National Government of China. Chao Tsun-yueh was named chief secretary of the Council to succeed Lo Chun-chiang, who was transferred to a new post in Anhwei Province.

Officials Thank Laurel

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Moved by President Jose P. Laurel's endless sacrifices for the country, provincial officials of Sorsogon passed a resolution expressing gratitude to the Chief Executive. A copy of the resolution has just been received at the Malacanan Palace.

Guinto Attends Symphony

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Manila citizens headed by Mayor Leon Guinto witnessed the symphonic poem "Dawn of Freedom" composed by Toshiharu Ichikawa and rendered by the New Philippine Symphony Orchestra with Hajime Ichikawa as conductor at the Metropolitan Theater on March 28. A German film, "Uncle Kruger" was offered together with the symphony.

Banks Handling Remittances

Special

MACASSAR, March 30.—Banks will handle exchange of remittances between different areas in view of the sharp increase in tourist and inter-regional trade beginning April 1.

Theater Proceeds Donated

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Red Cross Day was celebrated at all local theaters yesterday with the entire proceeds presented to the Philippine Red Cross.

Alas Stresses Tagalog

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Finance Minister Antonio de Las Alas stressed the importance of the Tagalog language and urged greater efforts to propagate it to bolster the unity of all Filipinos at the opening three-day conference centering around Balagtas, Tagalog poet, on March 28.

Telegram Offices Opening

Special

MANILA, March 30.—Two new telegram offices in San Pedro, Laguna Province, and Tiaong, Tayabas Province, will be opened on April 1.

Shonan Seamen Graduate

Domei

SHONAN, March 29.—Thirty-one students representing the first group of students in the Southern Regions to complete their course at the institution graduated from the Shonan Nautical School yesterday. The graduates comprise Indonesians, Malaians, Chinese and Indians drawn from various parts of Java, Sumatra and Malai.

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NEW SET-UP DECIDED FOR EDUCATION BODY

Nippon Educational Society to Make Debut as National Institution Following Merger

The Dai-Nippon Educational Society will be organized in April by amalgamating 14 principal educational organizations in the country with the Teikoku Educational Society, according to the decision reached at the general meeting of the Teikoku Educational Society held here on March 28.

The new Dai-Nippon Educational Society will become the national educational institution with a total membership of more than 430,000 professors, teachers and other educational workers, of all grades of educational institutions of the country.

Prefectural educational societies will be made into prefectural branches of the new society, which will consist of the General Affairs, Welfare, Mobilization, Research, East Asia and Publication sections. The expenditures of the society will be met with the fees paid by the members and the Government subsidy. In the first fiscal year of the new society, beginning April, the government subsidy will be ¥800,000.

The most notable point in the organization of the new society is the inclusion of professors of universities and colleges in the membership, while in the past they were not asked to join any educational organization. Thus, the new society will have as its members all those engaged in the educational work from kindergartens up to universities.

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Notice of Marriage.

Mr. Arne Lennart Svensson, Master Mariner, a Swedish subject born on the 15th of August 1909 in the City of Halsingborg, Sweden, and at present residing in Tokyo, Japan, intends to enter into matrimony in Japan with Miss Sophie Elisabeth Schniewind, a German citizen, born in the City of Elberfeld, Germany, on the 19th of March 1918, and at present residing in Tokyo, Japan.

Any impediments to this marriage must be notified to the undersigned authority not later than the 17th of April 1944.

Royal Swedish Legation in Tokyo, March 28th, 1944.

W. BAGGE
Swedish Minister.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1944

Domestic Attacks on Rooseveltian Diplomacy

The rising tide of criticism directed by the people of the United States at the present time against the Roosevelt Administration in its general conduct of diplomatic relations keenly reflects the absence, on the part of the United States Government, of a clear-cut, constructive foreign policy based on unequivocally sound war aims. Not only the press but influential Congressmen as well have now added their indignant voices to the chorus of caustic diatribes against the diplomatic actions of President Franklin Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull which have greatly lowered the prestige of the United States in the estimation of the people the world over.

This dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration came distinctly to the surface some months ago with the diplomatic bungling in connection with the Bolivian and Argentine issues. It has been further inflamed with the setbacks the United States suffered at the hands of Eire and Finland from the senseless pressure she exerted upon these countries. More recently, the recognition by the Soviet Union of the Badoglio regime has given the people of the United States, who had been led to believe by their leaders that unity had been achieved among the anti-Axis Powers at the Teheran and Moscow conferences, cause for grave apprehension; they saw the grim possibility of the United States being driven to a position of secondary importance in world affairs by the Soviet Union. Their vexation has been further aggravated by the ineffectual efforts of the Roosevelt Administration in dissolving the growing antagonism between the Anglo-American nations over vital international issues, its indecision over the Soviet-Polish border dispute, the delayed recognition of the French Committee for National Liberation, the proposed division of the Italian fleet among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and the virtual repudiation by the Anglo-American countries of the Atlantic Charter.

This dissatisfaction has been manifested in a volley of criticisms of the Government in the American press. The New York Times, voicing the apprehension of the American public, declared some time ago that unless the principal outstanding diplomatic issues are liquidated, "the United States may soon lose world leadership as a result of its policy of silence." Arthur Krock, commentator for the same paper, stated that Premier Josef Stalin now "dominates" the diplomacy of the United Nations. The collapsing of the Atlantic Charter was envisaged by the Wall Street Journal which also admitted that "Stalin is now regarded as the authoritative spokesman of the United Nations." Even the left-wing New Republic warned that the "absence of a militantly democratic American foreign policy towards Europe could only mean that the Soviet Union will win the chief allegiance of the Western European countries." William Philip Simms, foreign commentator for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, has declared that the vacillating foreign policy of the United States is highly dangerous as it gives the people the impression that she has abandoned her avowed war aims.

How intense is the embarrassment of the leaders of the American Government in the face of this withering barrage of criticism can be gauged by the fact that Secretary of State Cordell Hull on March 23 was forced to reenunciate the dubious "fundamental principles" of American foreign policy. His 17-point memorandum, however, far from constituting an answer to these criticisms, glaringly revealed the lack of a constructive, realistic foreign policy on the part of the Roosevelt Administration and illustrated once again the fact that, through deception and hypocrisy, the United States is attempting to bring the world under her domination for, after all, that is the primary and overwhelming aim of the present leaders of the United States Government. However assiduously President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull may endeavor to cover up their ignoble plan for world hegemony, the time must come when the people of the United States will discover that they are being sacrificed on the altar of greed and selfishness of a few glory-seeking leaders of the American Government, that the pre-eminent position which the United States enjoyed in the pre-war days has been irretrievably lost through her precipitation of this world holocaust.

Competition for Oil

The tenacity of purpose shown by the United States in its drive to secure the petroleum resources of Western Asia not merely serves to bring into sharp focus once again the imperialistic character of American policy but also to point out that the United States and Britain are not the true friends and close allies their leaders would like them to appear to be. Grim and unmistakable were the terms in which Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, recently explained the oil pipeline the United States proposes to build across Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean. Knox stressed that the project was "based on military considerations" and said in effect that it was unavoidable for the United States to secure its petroleum from abroad in view of the rapidly dwindling American resources, that the American people should support their Government's plans because Britain had long been entertaining a similar plan, that approximately 90 per cent of the oil used by the United States since the beginning of the war had come from American resources, and that the proposed pipeline would secure one billion barrels of petroleum for American warships and planes.

When Knox confessed that the project was "based on military considerations," he meant for the subjugation of the world by American military power. The United States struck out in her attempt to conquer the world when her forces landed in North Africa. Having gained an effective foothold in Africa it was natural that she next extend an imperialistic hand over the Mediterranean. In order to dominate the Mediterranean, the United States must gain control of the petroleum production in Western Asia. And as Knox stated, Britain has long entertained a West Asian pipeline scheme similar to the American one, so that she might continue to dominate the Mediterranean. The American drive to secure the petroleum resources of Western Asia thus brings out the fact that the United States is determined to oust British power and influence from the Mediterranean.

Though the United States and Britain are together engaged in a war for the maintenance of the old world order, their interests conflict at every turn and each new development is pregnant with future strife and upheaval between them. Each is the natural enemy of the other, each preordained to devour the other to exist. Since the start of the war, many a profitable move by the United States has been made at the cost and sacrifice of British interests. The position of the British in the West Indies has been taken over by the Americans, the British have been shut out of Latin America by the American "Good Neighbor" policy, and today Britain is about to be ousted from the Mediterranean area by the United States. That the United States Government is working with unshakable determination to drive the British from the Mediterranean by building the proposed pipeline there can be no doubt. For Harold Ickes, Director of the United States Fuel Board and father of the pipeline plan, declared on March 3 that the Roosevelt Administration was determined to carry through the project in face of all British opposition and any protestations from the American public.

The importance of petroleum in modern warfare cannot be overrated. Clemenceau spoke rightly when in 1917 he stated that petroleum, like human blood, would be indispensable for future wars. And there is not one nation in the anti-Axis camp which does not depend on the United States for its supply of petroleum. Particularly does that hold true for Britain, which no longer gets its oil from the East Indies and Rumania as it used to do. And British dependence on America for oil will be further intensified with the prolongation of the present conflict. The United States, quick to grasp the opportunity, has moved out to seize Britain's political and economic power in the world as compensation for the oil and other war materials she is giving Britain. It is interesting to note that the present American drive for the petroleum resources of Western Asia foreshadows the day, not so far in the future, when Britain will be completely dominated by the United States and lose any semblance she may yet have of being an equal partner in the war.

Southern Industry and Labor

New Economic Structure Stresses Material Development Rather Than Monetary Profit

By SUEKI ASAKA
Professor of the Osaka University of Commerce
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part I

When Britain, America, and the Netherlands held sway in the South Pacific, the entire region was subjected to their peculiar "Dollar Policy" of bleeding the native peoples like a vampire! While shrewdly taking advantage of the comparatively ignorant natives for their labor resources on the one hand, they were boasting, on the other, great achievements in their industrial development of the South. They turned wild jungles into great rubber plantations of matchless profit. They pretended that this development was a heaven-sent blessing for the native population.

True, among the products of this industrial development were some items of considerable value and quality, but the dominant motif which ran through it all was the peculiar "Dollar Policy" of European and American industries which had not the least consideration for the interest of the people they dominated.

It must be remembered that the very base of the economic structure of the South, under Anglo-American domination, was that of money and not natural economy. To grab monetary profit was the ultimate objective of their enterprises, and the industrial developments were simply a means to this end.

Evaluated by Monetary Profit

Natural resources were evaluated only by the monetary profit they brought when sold or developed. Needless to say, some of these natural resources which were not obtainable in Europe or America, were of themselves in great demand but, by and large, the degree of montetary profit these resources produced was their ultimate goal. To the enterprisers, money was by far more valuable than things. Where and who consumed them was not a matter to be considered as long as monetary profit was obtained. In fact, appreciation of natural resources, compared with money, was on an extremely low level until the beginning of the present War of Greater East Asia, or at least until the international situation became greatly strained prior to it. An effort to strengthen fighting power through placing material resources at one's command, was something unthought of in the days of free-economy.

Consequently, resources produced or developed in the South, were for private profit and as such were not necessarily those which contributed to self-sufficiency. They had to be produced at minimum cost and be saleable at maximum prices. These two factors, which are special characteristics of private-profit-motive enterprises, constantly change according to the conditions of time and place. The profit-yielding objects, too, change from one thing to another, particularly from the standpoint of exportation. Frequently, special efforts were needed to manipulate the amount of output, as well as to maintain steady market prices.

Place of Least Cost

For the most essential requisite of the first factor, minimum cost of production, the entrepreneurs had to look in the South for the place where the greatest output could be obtained with the least cost, on one hand, and on the other, an output which could withstand similar competition from elsewhere. Moreover, it was necessary to see that the production process was not so complicated as to require expensive mechanical devices or highly trained and skilled labor.

For the second factor, namely, that the output might be saleable at maximum prices, the produce had to be a commodity essential to the daily life of Anglo-Americans. Furthermore it had to be one which was impossible, or at least, quite difficult to secure elsewhere. Naturally, the output had to be of rare and special value in Europe and in America where consumptive power was the greatest.

The main product of the South under Anglo-American control had to meet these requirements in the greatest degree. During the early days of the Europeans advance in the South, the native products were lavishly exploited for the purpose of meeting the conditions of factor one. There is nothing cheaper than nothing. To maintain one's developing enterprise one must have some capital to begin with. But to grab native products almost for nothing was the cheapest possible means of securing their merchandise for their home markets in Europe. The perfume trade in the early days was of this category throughout the South. Even after the Europeans had entered the stage of their own production, buying of native products for next to nothing continued. In fact, in securing land as well as labor for the production, a skilfully worked out plan of abusing the peoples was practiced.

In order to secure the maximum prices in their home markets for the Southern products, they always sought things rare and unusual, difficult if not impossible to obtain in home regions. They also regulated the production as well as the exportation in such a way as to maintain a high level of price.

In short, these West Europeans during three to four centuries of control in the south, spared no effort to keep these two factors in their favor.

The southern enterprises, motivated by such considerations, naturally leaned toward local products, particularly those of agriculture and forestry. Of these, the production of rubber and fiber became the main output. Except two or three other items, most of the products from the South were luxuries such as tobacco, tea, coffee, perfumes, and spices. Quinine, too, was produced in large quantities. Sugar, coconut oil, and kindred products were also exported.

Of agricultural enterprises, rice raising was done by the native peoples of Thailand, Burma, and French Indo-China, in the regions and localities untouched by Western enterprises.

Self-Sufficiency in Java

In these districts, demand for native labor was not as great as elsewhere, and the people were left to attend to the raising of their staple food. In the East Indies where export industries were highly developed, the native labor was primarily used for such enterprises rather than for self-sufficiency of their own foodstuffs. It is remarkable to note that in spite of this tendency such a section as Java was able to maintain its self-sufficiency of food. There are two reason for this: One is that nature is so generous with Java, and the other, that the Dutch authorities allowed the natives to produce their own food, in addition to rendering their services for the exporting enterprises in order to maintain the security of the livelihood among the natives. At no time was there any positive effort made to increase the production of native foodstuffs. It was simply left to the natives to cultivate their land, only insofar as it did not interfere with the export industries.

With respect to mining, though tin and petroleum held places of considerable importance in the world market, many other subterranean products were, generally, left undeveloped. This is largely due to the fact that mining required, unlike the primitive agriculture, more capital, equipment, and highly trained technicians. All these were contrary to the first factor of the Western enterprises. Then, too, geographically the South was too far away to send these raw mineral ores to the home markets profitably. The reason why such mining as that of bauxite in the East Indies and other places, chrome, copper, and manganese in the Philippines developed is that demands for these minerals became so great in various countries as to supercede the two above conditions. In fact, mining along these lines made rapid progress only during the last ten years when the international condition so changed as to require these minerals regardless of conditions in the South.

While Japanese alone seemed to have shown interest in iron mining in the South, the Europeans and Americans did not pay much attention to it for the simple reason that it was not profitable. Even in the case of petroleum which was developed through the capital of England, America and the Netherlands, they took utmost care not to out-balance their two major factors: the minium cost of production and the maximum price at market. It should be mentioned here that more Chinese laborers were employed in the mining industry than any other racial group. This is due to their labor efficiency.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Incarnate God,
Warrior for the weak against the strong,
Behold, the hosts of evil have encompassed me:

Protector,
Savior-God,
Stretch out thine hand to rescue me,
Ere these wild ocean-waves of pain and evil
Have utterly engulfed me:

Incarnate God,
Soul of the Universe,
Protector, Savior, Friend,
Here am I whelmed hopeless by the might of wrong:

I cry to thee,
Come thou,
And save.

'BRITONS IN THE EAST' BY LORD ELGIN

Life in India and Visit to Japan Recollected

II. INDIA

(Calcutta, August 21, 1857)

"It is a terrible business, however, this living among inferior races. I have seldom from man or woman since I came to the East heard a sentence which was reconcilable with the hypothesis that Christianity had ever come into the world. Detestation, contempt, ferocity, vengeance, whether Chinamen or Indians be the object. There are some three or four hundred servants in this house. When one first passes by their salaaming one feels a little awkward. But the feeling soon wears off, and one moves among them with perfect indifference, treating them, not as dogs, because in that case one would whistle to them and pat them, but as machines with which one can have no communion or sympathy. Of course those who can speak the language are somewhat more en rapport with the natives, but very slightly so, I take it. When the passions of fear and hatred are engrafted on this indifference, the result is frightful; an absolute callousness as to the sufferings of the objects of those passions, which must be witnessed to be understood and believed." (p. 299-300)

(May 22, 1858)

"Have you read Russell's book on the Indian Mutiny? I have done so, and I recommend it to you. It has made me very sad; but it only confirms what I believed before respecting the scandalous treatment which the natives receive at our hands in India. I am glad that he has had courage to speak out as he does on this point. Can I do anything to prevent England from calling down on herself God's curse for brutalities committed on another feeble Oriental race? Or are all my exertions to result only in the extension of the area over which Englishmen are to exhibit how hollow and superificial are both their civilization and their Christianity? . . . . The tone of the two or three men connected with mercantile houses in China whom I find on board is all for blood and massacre on a great scale. I hope they will be disappointed; but it is not a cheering or hopeful prospect, look at it from what side one may." (p.325)

III. JAPAN

On starting for Japan Elgin had no particular hope of success. He was detained at Shanghai by the necessity of waiting for the Chinese Imperial Commissioners. It was hot, uncomfortable and unhealthy, and it was rather for the sake of health and change that he determined, unprovided with credentials, to spend the time in visiting Japan. "I do not exactly know," he wrote (op. cit. p. 260) what I shall do when I get to Nagasaki; but, at any rate, I shall ascertain what my chances are of making a satisfactory treaty with Japan. But all turned out well from the start:

(August 4, 1858)

"I have just had a visit from the Vice-Governor of Nagasaki. These are the nicest people possible."

By another pure accident the British Admiral arrived with a present for the Shogun. "I shall take advantage of this, and go to Yedo myself at once. I may do something,—or find out what I can do."

(August 12)

"I found that the Consul (Mr. Harris) had contrived to make a pretty good treaty with Japan, evidently under the influence of. . .our proceedings in China, we shall see how we can get out of all this . . .God grant that, in opening their country to the West, we may not be bringing upon them misery and ruin."

(August 22)

"We noted absence of anything like want among the people; their joyous, though polite and respectful, demeanour . . . . made me feel that at least I had found something which entirely surpassed the expectations I had formed. And I am bound to say that the social and moral condition of Japan has astonished me quite as much as its material beauty . . . . A perfectly paternal government; a perfectly filial people; a community entirely self-supporting; peace within and without; no want; no ill-will between classes. This is what I find in Japan in the year of 1858, after one hundred years' exclusion of foreign trade and foreigners. Twenty years hence, what will be the contrast?"

(August 27, 1858)

"My trip to Japan has been a green spot in the desert of my mission to the East." (p.272)

(August 30)

"Eleven a.m.—We are again plunging into the China Sea, and quitting the only place which I have left with any feeling of regret since I reached this abominable East,—abominable, not so much in itself, as because it is strewed all over with the records of our violence and fraud, and disregard of right. The exceeding beauty external of Japan and its singular moral and social picturesquness, cannot but leave a pleasing impression on the mind. One feels as if the position of a Daimyo in Japan might not be a bad one, with two or three millions of vassals; submissive, but not servile, because there is no contradiction between their sense of fitness and their position." (p. 274)

(H.M.S. 'Furious,' Canton River:—December 12, 1857)

"My greatest difficulty arises from my fear that we shall be led to attack Canton before we have all our forces, and led therefore to destroy, if there is any resistance, both life and property to a greater extent than would otherwise be necessary."

(July 9, 1858—Eight a.m.)

"It is a calm sea and scorching sun, very hot, and it looks hotter still in that bay, protected by bare rocky promontories and islets, and backed by hills, within which we discover a fleet at anchor. What will this day bring forth? How much we are in the hand of Providence, 'roughhew our ends as we may!' In little more than an hour we shall probably be at our journey's close for the time.

"I have just heard a story of the poor country-people here. A few days ago, a party of drunken sailors went to a village, got into a row, and killed a man by mistake. On the day following, three officers went to the village armed with revolvers (whether the officers fired or not is disputed), and then conducted them, without doing them any injury, to their boat. An officer, with an interpreter, was then sent to the village to ask for the revolvers. They were at once given up, the villagers stating that they had no wish to take them, but that as one of their number had been shot already, they objected to people coming to them with arms."

(End)

PROBLEMS OF CURRENCY IN EAST ASIA

Axis Nations Will Not Return to Gold Standard

By HIDEO ISHIKAWA
(From the Diamond)

At the session of a House of Representatives committee on January 25, Representative Shinjiro Honryo asked: "What will be the future of our currency system?" Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, in reply, stated:

"Under the Bank of Japan Law revised in 1942, Japan has adopted a full-fledged managed currency system, which shall form a common basis throughout Greater East Asia. We have no intention of returning to the gold standard. Conceivably, however, in the postwar international trade, gold may have to be used as a means of settlement by mutual consent."

The first half of this statement needs no elucidation, since it is common knowledge today that gold is no longer the basis of currency policy in East Asia. The question is with regard to the possibility of gold being employed as a means of settlement in postwar international trade.

This question was dealt with at some length by Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics of Germany and concurrently President of the Reichsbank, in July, 1940, when he made public his views on the new economic order in Europe. He said:

Gold Will Not Be Used

"We do not know what the American people intend to do with their enormous gold holdings. At any rate, gold will play no part at all as a monetary unit in Europe in the future. This is because currency depends not on specie reserve but on the value which the State or, more exactly, the State-created economic order gives to currency. Whether gold is adoptable as a means of international financial settlement, however, is another question."

On another occasion, Dr. Funk said:

"Financial arrangements in international trade will, in the future, be fixed between States."

Clearly, Dr. Funk refuses to recognize the function of gold as a criterion by which to determine the value of currency. He has, however, expressed no definite views on the use of gold as a means of international payment.

The idea of wide-area economic regions does not reject inter-regional trade. Accordingly, the question of settlement in such trade looms both as a theoretical and practical issue, and it is in this connection that the possibility of the use of gold comes up for discussion.

If gold were to be employed as a means of settlement in inter-regional trade, what phenomenon would be expected to arise from technical viewpoints? Would it not be against the ideal of a New World Order? Herein lies, it seems to me, the core of the problem.

Concentrated in One Country

Before probing the issue, it would be in order to consider two points. In the first place, the employment of gold as a means of inter-regional trade settlement would make it necessary that all the gold holdings in any one economic region be concentrated in one country. What effect would such an arrangement produce? In the second place, what effect would the inter-regional movement of gold have on economic conditions in the countries constituting the regions, especially on the credit systems existing in those countries?

I shall now proceed to a discussion of the first point. In the case of Greater East Asia, all its gold holdings would be concentrated in one bank, perhaps, for example, in the Bank of Japan. In such a case, in return for the gold thus acquired, Japan would have to supply goods to the various regions of Greater East Asia. That is to say, Japan would be under obligation to pay in kind for the gold obtained from the constituent countries of the region. Alternatively, compensation could be made in the form of national bonds and other securities. But if the constituent countries refused to be satisfied with nominal credit, then the Bank of Japan would be obligated to supply goods on demand.

Although the currency and trade policies in a wide-area economic region stand in opposition to the principles of free economy, it is not necessarily objectionable if a certain country should be obligated to supply goods in return for gold furnished by other countries forming the economic region. For one thing, such an obligation differs essentially from what it was under the old world economic order. Only, if the amount of goods to be supplied were to be determined according to the volume of gold received, it would mean, after all, that goods would flow in the direction where there is the largest gold holding. Would not such a contingency hamper the pursuance of the new order economic policy and, besides, constitute a theoretical inconsistency?

Cause Deflation

Now for the second point. Supposing, under a managed currency system, a financial organ had to send gold abroad in settlement of an international account, this organ would have to purchase gold by bank notes or by offering its current deposit in the central bank. This would have the effect of a deflation in domestic currency circulation and a rise in interest rate. Such a phenomenon would mean the revival of the natural function of gold as conceived in terms of free economy principles, and [illegible] turn, would be against the principles of planned economy. In other words, a deflation accompanying the outflow of gold is fundamentally incompatible with the policy of autonomous and positive prosperity under planned economy.

If gold were to be adopted as a means of international payment, means would have to be devised to stifle undesirable effects such as have been pointed out above. Adjustment through open market operations would be one means. A system similar to the Exchange Equilibrium Fund in England also suggests itself. Space prevents a discussion of these means. Suffice it to say here that it would be extremely difficult to allow the flow of gold without effecting the domestic monetary situation. At any rate, there is no denying the fact that, to allow gold to function as a means of payment would be to invite contingencies similar to those which arose from the uses to which gold was put in the past.

Even if, by some technical device, gold could be employed as a means of settlement without producing any reaction on the wide-area economic region, it is still open to question whether it would be a judicious measure. Essentially, the strength (and necessarily the weakness) of gold lies in the fact that this metal, under the gold standard, is deprived of its character as a commercial article but stands as a monetary unit in contraposition to merchandise. If, therefore, gold were divorced from its contraposition to merchandise, the inevitable consequence would be that, no matter how much gold specie flowed out, there would be no domestic currency deflation and therefore, no fall in commodity prices and no increase in exports. On the contrary, gold would continue to flow out until specie reserve was drained, thus forcing the State to retrieve the situation by some economic measure.

Political considerations aside, I believe I have probed the subject from its economic angles.

Lastly, care should be taken not to confound economy with politics. As was only to be expected, the Funk statement aroused a simmer of comment in America. The American commentators, one and all, advanced plausible arguments in support of their contention that, even if gold were to be denied all its functions, it would still remain in use as a means of international settlement. Of course, such views are based on the notion of Anglo-American economy that international financial relations cannot be thought of apart from gold.

In conceiving the currency structure for Greater East Asia, it is necessary, first of all, that such a notion should be cast away.